On almost every Sunday, too, He would, at dinner time, Indulge to quite a great extent In good Madeira wine.

At church, in front, upon the side The deacon had his pew, Another worthy, Squire Lee, He had a beat there too.

One Sunday morn, the sermon done, The parson said he'd talk, In language plain, that afternoon, Of sins within his flock. He warned them that they must not flinch

If he should be severe;
Each thought their neighbor'd get dressed down,
So all turned out to hear.

The church at early hour was full; The descon, some behind, Came in quite-late, for he had been Indulging in his wine.

And up the long and good broad aisle He stiffly tottered on, And by the time he'd reached his seat The sermon had begun.

The parson of transgressors spoke, And of the wrath to flee, And soon he to this query came, "The drunkard, where is he?"

A pause—and then the deacon rose, And answered like a man, Though with a hiccup in his voice: "Here, parson—hic—ere I am." Was great on every side For who'd have thought the deacon Would thus aptly have replied!

The preacher, not the least disturbed, With his memarks kept on, And warned him to forsake his ways. The deacon then set down.

'Twas soon another question came, Widt no more welcome sound, "Where is the wicked hypocrite?" This made them all look round. Some looked at this one, some at that,

As if they would inquire
Who 'twanthat now the parson meant;
His eyes were on the squire. The deacon, noting how things stood, Turned round and spoke to Lee: "Come, squire—hic—come you get up, I did when he called me."

THE MISSING BRIDEGROOM.

Of Paul Winchester nothing had ever been heard since his disappearance on the day set for the wedding. It was perfectly sure that he had left Concord on the ill-fated train the night set for his to depart until the dawn began to redden to depart until the dawn began to redden by

wedding but after the accident there was no trace of him.

His diary, left behind at his boarding house, contained allusions to his intenhouse, contained allusions to his intention of going to Ashley at eight; and a
letter written to a friend, just as he was
on the point of setting out, still more
strongly corroborated the testimony of
his landlady and the railway conductor.
Most people believed him dead
drowned on the night of the accident;
and if Mande ever indulged a fond doubt
that he was still with the living, the cold
reality would start up grim and stern reality would start up grim and stern before her, and she would put the illusion out of her mind.

Admirers without number flocked to the feet of Maude Ashley. The roman-tic mystery attaching to her intended marriage gave a new charm to her beauty, and the quiet sadness of her eyes was more fascinating than the scin-tillant brilliancy that had dwelt there before the sorrow came.

In March, the intense cold weather froze up the lakes and rivers, and all Ashley turned out on skates, Maude

she never looked better than she did that cold, clear, frosty day, in her robes of vivid scarlet, trimmed with soft, white fur, and the dainty cap of black velvet, with its snowy feather sweeping down and mingling with the floating gold and brown of her hair.

The company drew a little away from her; she had distanced them all, and they stood looking on with envy and admiration. One gentleman alone refused to yield the palm.

Howard Wheatcliff was a stranger in the place—the travelling partner of a heavy importing firm in Philadelphia—detained at Ashley by unexpected business and invited to join the skaters by

wheatcliff, little and sinewy, kept pace with:/Miss Ashley. She saw his quiet persistence, and redoubled her efforts to leave him behind.

Both did bravely. The keen air, whistled round them sharp and biting the ice fairly shricked beneath the velocity of their movements, and, excited by the mad race, neither noticed how very near they were coming to Thunder

The spectators saw the danger—they shouted frantically threw up their tled upon her a life annuity. Just before hands and struck out after them, but I met you I saw a notice of my wife's Mande was oblivious to everything; and if Wheatcliff recognized the peril, he swept straight on toward it.

A few flashes more—one bold stroke—

Wheatcliff shot past her, and just as her unconscious feet touched the water, he flung his arm around her and drew her to a place of safety, amid the shouts of

Looking up into the pale face bending over her, Maude realized something of the danger from which he had escaped. But when she would have thanked him, the words froze on har lips. The white heat of passion in his eyes scorched her. He held her to his side strongly, passion-ately—as no man, not even Paul, had ever held her before. He this stranger, whom she had not known two hours be-

Slowly a deep crimson glow crept up to his dusky cheek—his whole soul surrendered itself to the intoxication of the moment—his hair touched her forehead—she shivered and flung off his arms. In an instant he was cold as herself. "You had better go home. Allow

He unstrapped the skates from her feet, swung thom on his arm, wrapped his travelling shawl around her, and unheeding the fine, subtle scorn of her man-ner which would have deterred most men, he walked home by her side.

At the gate he stopped. She turned and faced him. "You!have saved my life," she said, hotly. "I suppose I ought to thank you, but I believe I hate you!"

"Thank you for that expression of in-terest," he said softly, and leaning over her, before she guessed at his intention, he touched his lips to hers.

She broke from him, angry, defiant, with a throbbing brain and a face that

with a throbbing brain and a face that burned crimson.

He had insulted her—had ignored the purity of her womanhood—had dared to do what no man nad dared before him. And yet, she said to herself that though she hated and despised him—that she would nevertheless would not have had any liming executive cognizant of what had living creature cognizant of what had

passed between them.

The next day Mr. Wheateliff called at Ashley. He was tender, respectful, reverent—like no one she had ever met before. He fitted into a niche in her life never filled before. She was fain to acknowledge to a new, sweet rest and content in his presence—her life reached up after heights of infinity she had never yearned for—her soul expanded—she was lifted into a racer atmosphere—she took hold on a higher and purer existence.

Thoughts of Paul Winchester fled; his memory became to her like a misty dream, She saw only the dark penetra-

ting eyes of this Howard Wheatcliff, and FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. Give the Boys a Chance. heard only the low tones of his magnetic voice. He came to Ashley every day. She did not invite him—he came with-

ont it. One clear, moonlit night, he was strangely restless. It was no title for walking—the wind was cold and bleak, and the snow lay firm and hard on the ground. But he put Maude's shawl around her, and made her go out on the lawn with him.

She shuddered at the touch of the

present day, an immense amount of charlatanry among the self-styled scien-tific agriculturists, but the same is true of all other professions or branches of science and art. The medical profession, wind; he wrapped his arms around her, and there was warmth instead of cold.
"Maude," he said, "I love you! Is
there any need of my telling you?"
She knew there was not, but she did

not say so. "Maude, I am' a fatalist. I was sent hither to meet you. I have needed you all my life long, but the time had not come before God sent me now. I believe it fully. You are mine-I am yours. No earthly power can take you away from me. For the time and for eternity we are one."

She began: "Mr. Wheatcliff—"

"My name is George. Call me by it. You are Maude, and not Miss Ashley, to me."
She went on, unheeding his passionate

interruption.
"George, I have a little history to relate to you. There must be no clouds between us—no secrets. Once I loved

"No, dear Maude, you did not love him; you never knew the meaning of the word love until we met."

word love until we met."
She crimsoned slowly, her heart acknowledging the uth.
"I was engaged to Paul Winchester.
The time of our marriage was fixed.—
He was to come to me on the evening train of cars. An accident occurred many week killed; he was missing. And he has never been heard of since."
"Yes, I know the whole story; have heard it a dozen times since I came

heard it a dozen times since I came heard it a dozen times since I came here. But that makes no difference. You are mine. And though Paul Win-chester should rise from the grave and claim you, I would still keep my right!" She clung to him, weak and trembling. A shadow fell between them and the

tings of such men as Boussengalt, Liebig, Johnson, and contemporaneous authors, whose life labors were mainly in that direction, and were, in many in-Maude looked up. 'A tall figure, gaunt and spare, in solemn black, its ghastly face bathed in the liquid moonlight, its profile cut clear against the purple sky, its head in the attitude of attention, and its whole individuality—Paul Winches-

Mande stood frozen motionless. Every faculty was absorbed in gazing on that

ghostly apparition.

Following the direction of her strained gaze, Wheatcliff turned, but the phantom vanished in a group of hemlocks, and his eyes met only varancy, lighted by the pale moonlight.

Mande's entreaties induced Wheatcliff into the house nor would she suffer him.

the eastern sky. She was oppressed by a terrible fear—vague and nameless, but none the less terrible.

Wheatchiff was no tardy wooer, and before he left her that night the wedding day was fixed, and a diamond gleamed on her finger in token of her betrothal.

The night before the day set apart for the bridal, Mande sattalone, at midnight, in one of the great parlors of Ashley Hall. There was a subdued light in her eye and a bright glow on her cheek which was not all owing to the red firelight that fell around her. Wheatcliff's kisses were yet warm on

her lips—she felt yet the lingering charm of his presence. There was the chair he of his presence. There was the chair he had just sat in, the bunch of scarlet fuchsias he had brought her—and there was one of his gloves lying on the carpet where he had dropped it. She picked it up and touched it to her lins.

The door opened softly—so year softly he was only dimly conscious of some approaching presence and she did not approaching presence, and she did not look up until a heavy hand pressed her

She stood face to face with Paul Wingarded her with a stern and gloomy brow; Ashley, is this constancy?

he asked, pointing to the ring on her God is my witness, Paul, I thought, "And had you known the contrary would it have made any difference? Answer me truly, do you love this man?" A faint rosy flush broke slowly over

I would tell you, I said—sometime when I was sure of your love. Well, I took the train on that night to come to Ashley

ments that passed until I felt the stunning shock of that terrible leap into the

fled to the woods. Once there in the cool, calm solitude, I sat down and

meet the reproach of your eyes-I could

not face the matter like a man. There remained only flight. For six months I

have been in South America. A week

ago I returned home, and the first news that greeted me was the death of Alice.

Having ascertained it to be correct, I hastened to Ashley only to learn that

you are about to be united to another! O, Maude! Maude! Is it just?"

ingly.
"May God be good to you!" she said

He rose without a word, and went out

with the blessing clinging to him.

Maude and Wheateliff were married.

Two years after their union Paul Win-

chester was killed at the battle of Fred-

- Editors breathe easier now. The

She touched his clasped hands pity-

and periodicals devoted to natural sciences. her face. He was answered.

"Enough, Maude. I am satisfied.

Life will be worth little to me now. But Every farmer should know enough of botany to enable him to distinguish the commonly cultivated grasses and other plants from those growing wild in his uncultivated lands. When he has learned this much, he will know the I must tell my story and obtain your pardon. Nay, do not refuse to listen; it is the last favor I shall ever ask of you.— Before I ever saw you, Maude, I was married. Early in life I met and fancied noxious species from the useful, and enough of their natural habits to enable him to more readily destroy the one and a young girl in one of the Middle States

—the daughter of my landlady. She was
a fair, simple girl, and I married her. I
wearied of her full soon, and she had botanical science. The same is also true never loved me. She had taken my name only because her mother favored of entomology for it requires no great amount of study to learn the difference between the common moths and butter-flies, or to distinguish the bugs from beetles; and yet this little knowledge would requently be of great assistance to the farmer in enabling him to know his the alliance. We parted at last with high words, and I came North. I pro-vided her with-all the money she needed, and when our little girl was born I setfriends from his foes among insects .-I met you I saw a notice of my wife's death in a newspaper. I was free, for the child had died some months previously. When I saw you, I loved for the first time, and after I was raised to the height of felicity by your acceptance, I could not get courage to tell you this secret of my life. I feared your high, pure soul would shrink from the man who had Even what would generally be termed mere "smatterings" of science in the branches named become valuable when applied or employed in farming; hence importance of their accumulation, and the earlier in life the better .- N. Y. Weekly Sun. would shrink from the man who had once, in name at least, belonged to an-other. So I kept it hidden. Sometime

Bedding Sweet Potatoes. Some bed sweet potatoes from the middle of to the last of February, but the more considerable cultivators postpone it until about the middle of March. The train on that night to come to Ashley Hall. Judge of my consternation when I tell you that entering the car I sat down beside my own wife! The recognition was mutual, and I think Alice was quite as deeply horrified as myself. It appears that the obituary had referred to a cousin of hers bearing the same name, and hence my mistake. The moments that passed until I felt the atunfirst plants that come up when bedded at that time will generally escape the April frosts. They are very tender, and earlier bedding, if a season of warm weather forces them from the ground by the first of April, will expose them to the killing frosts. In case of a danger of that sort the bed should be well covered with straw until it is passed. Two bushels of good ning shock of that terrible leap into the river, were agonizing. The train I knew was an express, and did not stop until it reached Ashley. Of course I could not think of going there then. The scuident put an end to all trouble. I leaped out of the flying car, and gaining the land sound potatoes will furnish slips enough for bout one acre, but it will be necessa-ry to unake several drawings to set out the acre. If the patch is to be one acre, the better plan is to bed four bushels and complete the "setting out" at two drawings; for then, as a general rule, the moisture in the earth will cause the plants to root and grow more vigorously than at later periods when the hot sun thought over my situation. I could not than at later periods when the hot sun forces evaporation and makes the ground dry and hard. The best place for the bed is a position which sligthly slopes to the South, and the trench, three or four feet wide, should be dug from East to West from two to three feet deep. My experience is that a depth of two feet will answer. The trench should be filled will answer. The trench should be filled with fresh stable manure within three or four inches of the top. I once used about one-third cotton seed, and twoabout one-third cotton seed, and two-thirds stable manure, and it appeared to do well. My plan was to put down a layer of stable manure first, then a layer of the seed; next, more of the manure followed with more seed, the whole fin-ished with the stable manure at least eight inches in depth. The whole bed was then covered with a portion of the surface soil, taken from the trench, and some rich earth procured for the purpose. When the bed was finished the surface — We rise to ask if anybody in this city knows the name of the young man who called on his adored last evening, and, getting short of something to say, quietly remarked: "How sad, it is! Frost has come, and it will kill everything green." Thereupon the young lady extended her hand and and said successions. The same over the whole surface, but so that they did not touch each other. Each potato was slightly pressed down in its place. Then the bed was covered at least three inches deep with more earth. This completed the operation of bedding. It may be proper to state that in consequence of a spell of rather dry weather, I had the bed twice sprinkled with the season nine or eleven eggs are enough; for the outer ones, if more are in the nest, are sure to get chilled, and as the hen daily changes them about in the nest, they, perhaps, all would mostly get chilled. If the season nine or eleven eggs are enough; for the outer ones, if more are in the nest, are sure to get chilled, and as the hen daily changes them about in the nest, they, perhaps, all would mostly get chilled. If the season nine or eleven eggs are enough; for the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are in the nest, they or the outer ones, if more are

The art of farming needs fresh supplies

Science on the Farm.

The mere mention of the word science

or scientist appears to be obnoxious to

many lof sour farmers, who denounce

scientific agriculture as a veritable cheat

and a snare. Of course, it is not to be

denied that there has been, and is at the

after years. Of course a mechanic can-not do as good work with a few or poor

tools as he can with plenty of the very best, but he may still be scientific; the same is true with the farmer, and the

better his preparatory education the more rapid will be his progress; but because he cannot go as deep in his investigations as some others, it does not fol-

low that no investigations should be

The idea appears to have got abroad that science in farming means chiefly the analysis of soils and the food of animals;

this error, for it certainly is one, origi-nated from the investigations and wri-

stances, carried far beyond what was necessary for practical utility. It is not,

however, necessary for a man to be a

thorough chemist, geologist, botanist, or a specialist in any one branch of science, to be a scientific farmer. Good

ploughing is a scientific operation, pro-ducing both mechanical and chemical

the frequency, depth, and best time for performing the operation, call for some very close calculations and investiga-

tions, which are undoubtedly of a scien-

and learn, which is the richest food for

his stock, he can readily obtain the

to spend much time in practical experi-

ments of this kind, for the value for food of nearly every known forage plant was

eries in science pertaining to agriculture, but the general diffusion and application

of what is already known to a compara-tively small number. There is not the

least need of any new forage plants or

grain, but those we already possess should become better known among the tillers of the soil, and this can only be brought

about by a more careful perusal of books

and hope, and ambition, to rejuvenate its customs, traditions, and ancient methods. As men grow old, they are little inclined to experiment, to try new things, or to change their habits; if they have been successful, they decline any addition to their routine knowledge; if unsuccessful, they put in a plea of "too old to learn." Farming, as, a trade or manufacture, is largely in the hands of men advanced in life, and, as a whole, is more stationary science and art. The medical profession, important as it is to the welfare of mankind, is overburdened with quackery, but that does not invalidate the claims of the skillful physician and surgeon to be done in a decided and activity of the son acti than any other branch of business. If, skillful physician and surgeon to honorable recognition by the community. The
greatest obstacle to the advance of true
science in all the learned professions, is
the crowding of legitimate channels with
charlatans, who stand in little fear of
punishment if discovered so that the recharlatans, who stand in little fear of upon, nothing to arouse his pride, noth-punishment if discovered, so that the uning to fire his inventive genius, nothing punishment if discovered, so that the unlearned or even imbecile frequently assume titles to which they have no right. But the farmer, in a majority of instances, has misunderstood the meaning of the term science and scientific agriculture, believing it to be something far beyond the comprehension of persons who have not been specially trained in school or college. Now, genuine science, at best, is merely common sence and observation combined, and all preparatory studies are little more than good tools, with which a man works out problems in after years. Of course a mechanic canshrewdness and business was needed on the farm he left! The youngster, whose budding intellect was nipped by the chilf-frost of parental sternness and indiffer-ence, is heard from in after life as the Did our farmers manure and cultivate soning power and keen perceptions were sadly needed on the home farm. The lad who pleaded in vain to be allowed to lay out a stone wall, a culvert or a lane unwillingly turns his back on the scenes, of childhood, yet the near future lays the world tribute to his scientific skill in suspension bridge or aqueduct. How easily this engineer could double the value of the ancestral acres by drainage and proper construction of roads and

Farmers, think of this: the very boys you are rearing to-day, driven from home, will fill the highest places in the gift of commerce, art, manufacture and legisla-tion. Why should the farm see this talent depart? why rob itself of their needed brains? If these, your descendants, can give impulse to trade, invention to mechanics, eloquence to the forum, why not induce such ability to remain with you? why not encourage such talent to lift the cultivation of the the best results on every different kind of land, requires a great amount of study, and many carefully conducted experiments. Then, the ploughing previous to putting in a crop is often followed by the stirring of the soil among the plants, and

cultivate as their own, give them cattle to rear; surround them with such books and papers as your means afford; permit them to make inexpensive experiments; tions, which are undoubtedly of a scientific order.

In the feeding and care of animals scientific investigations are constantly required, and although a farmer may not be able to conduct various analyses in a chemical laboratory and determine the composition of his timothy or clover hay, the farmers' club; take the boys along; let them try a little new seed, a little poultry; let them raise a few early knowledge sought by experiments in lambs; introduce any culture the success feeding the two kinds separately, and noting the effect upon the animals. But tention to detail; make the boys interit is scarcely necessary in these days of cheap books and periodicals for a farmer Don't kill them with drudgery; brains are worth more than stone walls, knowledge is more powerful than iron bars, study is more potent than physical force long since escertained, and a man-would be very foolish to spend his time in repeating experiments where no new discoveries are likely to be made. The great want of the day is not new discoveries, and the cause of the great want of the day is not new discoveries. migration is apparent. Adopt the remedy, keep the boys on the farm; if more

business is wanted, supply it in increased and improved culture. The writer of the above article, which appears in the American Cultivator, is evidently a person of considerable experience, and good sense. But when he says: "the very boys you are rearing to-day, driven from home, will fill the highest places in the gift of commerce, art, manufacture, and legislation," while true in rare instances, is altogether too sweeping an assertion; for they who rise to such distinction are comparatively few. With this exception the advice is wholesome and timely, though often

given before.

Sitting Hens and Their Management. It is often remarked that a hen that steals her nest comes home with a full brood of chicks, while those that are "set" in the chicken-house are not so successful. This is a fact noticed in the experience of many interested in poultry. But do all imagine or contemplate why this contrast? In both cases undoubtedly the hen does her duty as far as possible, but under quite different circumstances. Let us investigate. When allowed her own inclinations, mother hen will select the earth as the foundation of her nest, hidden away in some secluded or shady place. The warmest June or July days, the eggs in such a nest, the side next the ground will be found to be quite cool and moist in comparison with that that comes moist in comparison with that that comes in contact with the body of the hen. When the hen goes in search for food (for such hens during incubation "board themselves") it is always early in the morning, and they return to the nest wet with dew. Now this is just what nature demands. "Artificial incubation" is only successfully secured by means of having the heat come from boye, while the under side of the egg must have its proper degree of cool moisture. Hence the wisdom of the hen; the catth answers this purpose, and while she is fulfilling the purpose, and while she is fulfilling the old adage, "the early bird catches the worm," she is sure to bring sufficient moisture on her feathers to have effect on the shell of the egg, and keeping the heat of the body retained with sufficient moisture to prevent the parching, so to speak, of the outer lining or membrane inside of the egg. How different with home-made nests; often old box nailed up against the side of the building, with some old hay or straw, and it is considered complete. So it is. Not for success. Why? Because the eggs have no cooling. moisture on the under side, and the hen is fed and not allowed to ramble away in the wet grass. Consequence: some of the eggs hatch, while some of the chicks can only break the shell and get their bills through the outer membrane which has become dry-not unlike, in appearance, parchment; and then die. Then there is wondering why the eggs don't hatch, and why the chicks are so weak they cannot get out, even after the shell is broken, &c. Nature in these things should be as closely imitated as possible. Improperly-made nests are oftentimes the only reason for having poor results, or, as it is more often called, "poor luck." If it is not convenient to make nests on the

ground floor, with a box without a bottom, then take a box, place in it an inverted

sod, or three or four inches of fresh earth,

rounding it out to proper nest shape then put in clean hay or straw—hay

they must be carefully washed in milk- Miss M. E. Williams. J. W. Daniels. day to feed and look after your "setters." of youthful blood, warmed with energy, On the morning of the 20th day you can ascertain how many of the eggs contain live chicks, by taking a basin of warm water (105 degrees) and carefully putting the eggs in, which will float around, with the large end up, and every egg that has a live chick will soon cause the egg to move in a manner readily discernable. No doubt many of our numerous readers know all the above, but as there are some, perhaps, that do not, to those the infor-mation may be acceptable.—American

Feed the Land More and Exhaust it

Every intelligent farmer is aware that one acre of land, well fed, or manured, with the ingredients required, by the growing crop, and well cultivated, will produce more than four acres, manured and tilled as is a majority of the lands in Virginia and other Southern States. Thirty-five and forty bushels of grain to with manure all around us, much of our land is bankrupt, and much of it will not

as do the farmers of England, our broad fields would scarcely bear up the golden harvests, and our Southern land would become the granary of the world. stead of a comparatively small yield to the acre, as now, we would have an abundant one; and instead of the poor, sickly grains that now too often are the award of our present cultivation, we would have the large, plump grain, and healthy, vigorous plants, that would defy the attacks of insect enemies and fungoid diseases.

Our farmers would understand that poor land will produce poor, sickly products, and that sickly products, like sickly animals, invite the attacks of parasites that will draw out of them the little vitality that remains. He must return to the soil, in manuring equivalent for what he takes from it, and unless an equivalent is returned his farm will become as sterile as the sands of "the Eastducing both mechanical and chemical results, there being an abundant opportunity for the displey of a high order of scientific intelligence in the simple act of turning over the soil. To ascertain just how deep to plough in order to produce the best results on every different kind of land, requires a great amount of study, loud calls for your boys, make louder calls yourself. Give the boys a chance at home, encourage them, stimulate them; give them a piece of ground to them; give them a piece of ground to the quantity of the crops necessarily fol-lows. He who has learned a valuable lesson, and the success in farming gener ally corresponds with the amount of knowledge a person has of this matter and the degree of importance he attaches to it.

## VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDIOINAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERA-TIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIO.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofulas, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Caucer, Camcerens Humor, Tumors, Caucer, Camcerens Humor, Tamors, Caucer, Cancerens Humor, Tamors, Caucer, Faintness at the Stomneh, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scinical Inflammatory and Chronic Hheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Compilaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eraptive Diseases of the be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eraptive Diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Horis. Tetter, Scald-head and Ring-worm, VKHETINE has never falled to effect a

worm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.
For Paine-in-the Buck, Kidney Compinated Property Female Weakness; For Carlon in the Management of the Property Female Weakness; I device principal straining from internal ulceration and merine diseases and General December of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthman the whole system, acts upon the secretive or gain, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.
For Cutarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Cossiverers, Palpitation of the Heart, Henducker, Piles, Nerrousaces and General Prostration of the Nerrous System, up medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purficults the blood, cleanses a 1 of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nerrous system.

The commerciable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many previolans and apoil continuous whom no know to prescribe and use it in their continuities.

In for VEGETING is the best remody yet

inha 150,000 PURIFIER yet pin-

THE BEST EVIDENCE. The BEST EVIDENCE.
The bellowing letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Patter of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be reveit h Interest by many physicians. Also, there is no ferring from the same disease as afficied the good of the stev. E. S. Best, No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

Mr. R. S. Sevense: Des Ser Mente, Mass., Jan. I. Del.
Mr. R. S. Sevense: Des Ser-We have good reason for
rectoil of your VEGETIAG. a medicine of the greatvalue. We of issued that it has been the means of exc.,
our out has the last most securicent years of age; for the
last two years be has suffered from necrosis of his becaused by scardindous affection, and was solar reduced that
mard. All who saw him thought his recovery impossible, of
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VEGETINE, and from that time to the persent be has less
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if y and strong, the still some discharge from the op using flough there is still some discharge from the op using two the funds was bursed, we have the fullest confidence it in a little time be with the perfectly used; it has been about three dozen banks of VEGETINE, it in the properties of the pro ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleause, pu If VEGETINE will reflore pain, cleanse, parity and care such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the try: For his pop Pulitifies. The great source of disease-upignates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and removate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend It Heartily. Mr. Stevens: Dear Sir-I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valueble veneral for Dyspesia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system. I can hearfuly recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully, MRS. MONROE PARKER, DS Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, By W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, Reuben Clinkscales has made suit to me to grant him letters of Adminis-tration, on the Estate and effects of Jereminh Moore, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish

all kindred and creditors of the said Jeremiah Moore, deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be held at Anderson Court House, on Friday, March 23rd, 1877, after publication hereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. administration should not be granted Given under my hand, this 5th day March, A. D. 1877.
W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Judge of Prob March 8, 1877

Notice to Teachers of Public Schools. THE Board of Examiners will meet in my office at Anderson C. H. on the first, second and third Saturdays in March

next, second and third Saturdays in March next, to examine all applicants for teaching in the Common Schools. No appropriation has yet been made to pay Teachers in the Common Schools, and those teaching must take the risk of future appropriations to pay for their services.

J. N. CARWILE, The after culture will be the subject of another communication in two or three days freely with tepid water. Should an vegks,—Union & Recorder.

Feb 22, 1877

School Commissioner.

LADIES' STORE.

LIZZIE WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVING bought out the Stock, &c., of the late Mrs. C.-C. Pegg, have added thereto a full and great variety of NEW GOODS.

Such as LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HATS. BONNETS.

DRESS GOODS. And everything to

PLEASE THE LADIES And secure their comfort.

Miss Lizzie Williams has selected these Goods with great care in Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, from whence she has just returned with a full knowledge of the styles, costumes and colors. Call and see her at old stand-one deor above Mantua-Making and Millinery De-

partment Conducted by experienced Ladies. Sept 11, 1876

CARSWELL INSTITUTE Located 18 Miles South of Ander-son Village.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR. SPRING TERM of Six Months begins First Monday in February. First Monday in February.
Fall Term of Three Months begins First Monday in September. RATES OF TUITION.

Collegiates...... Music..... Incidental Fee, per term, upon entry..... INSTRUCTORS.

College Department will be under the care of E. R. Cabswell, Jr., A. M.

Primaries and Academics will be under the supervision and instruction of W. E. MALTERS.
A thoroughly competent Teacher will preside over the Musical and Art Departments. OTHER ITEMS.

 Tuition is due at beginning of each session, and all dues must be paid by the middle of November.
 We promise to advance such pupils 2. We promise to advance start pupils only as are regular in attendance.
3. No deduction will be made for lost time except as occasioned by protracted sickess.
4. Board can be had in good families near the Lections of the Section of the Section

4. Board can be had in good families near
the Institute for \$9 to \$10 per month.
For further particulars address either of
the Principals.

E. R. CARSWELL Jr.,
W. E. WALTERS.

Storeville, S. C., January, 1877.
Jan 25, 1877 28

ETTENGER & EDMOND,

Richmond, Va., MANUFACTURERS PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES.

Boilers, of all kinds, Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., American Turbine Water Wheel,

Cameron's Special Steam Pumps. Send for Catalogue. Nov 2, 1876 16

New Advertisements.



\$66 a week in your ewn town. Terms and \$5 land, Maine.

\$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospec-150 DISTINCT BOOKS, wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers,

A FARM AND HOME OF YOUR OWN. On the line of a GREAT RAILEOAD, with good markets both EAST and WEST. Now is the Time to Secure It! Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, Best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full Information, also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the world.

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Laud Com. U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

\$55 2 \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit free. \$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the agent. For particular address of the second control of the ticulars, address Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 827 and 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts., post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y. WANTED men to travel and sell our Lamp Goods to Dealers. \$85 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. No peddling. Address MONITOR LAMP CO., Cincinnati, O.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 fee STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. LIBERAL PROFITS TO MERCHANTS And others who will sell the New Wheeler & Wilson No. 3 Sewing Machine. Agents wanted in every community. Address, with stamp for terms, WHEELER & WILSON MF'G CO., Savanuah, Ga.

PELT CARPETINGS, 20 to 45 cents per yard. FELT CEILING for rooms in place of plaster. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

# BUSINESS IS BUSINESS!

A ND those who carry on business are compelled to have money. That is our situation at present. Therefore, we earnestly call upon all parties indebted to us to pay at once and SAVE COST. Prompt payment is a great source of friendship, and it is our desire to remain friendly with our customers, if they come forward promptly and pay us what they owe. Money we are obliged to have. We offer an inducement of one cent per pound for Cotton over market value to those indebted to us, and wish to settle their Accounts. We have on hand a large stock of

GROCERIES!

Flour, Bacon, Shoulders, Hams, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses. ALSO, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Saddles, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Iron. Steel, And all Farming Implements.

Any person or persons purchasing Goods will benefit themselves by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We buy for Cash and sell for cash only; therefore, we are enabled to sell cheaper. Call and judge for yourselves, and be convinced of this fact. McGRATH & BYRUM, Mechanics' Row.

### **FURNITURE!** FURNITURE!!

ANOTHER GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Anderson the Cheapest Furniture Market in the State.

#### PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

In consideration of the scarcity of money, I have put down prices to the following remarkable, unheard-of low prices:

ROOM SUITS, consisting of Dress Bureau, Bedstead and Washstand, from \$16.50 upwards. With four Chairs, Rocking Chair, Table and Towel Racks, (complete suits of ten pieces,) from \$24.00 upwards.

SOLID WALNUT SUITS, consisting of high head-board French Bedstead, Deck Dress Bureau, (five drawers,) and Washstand, from \$30.00 upwards. With four Walnut Chairs and Walnut Rocking Chair, from \$40.50 upwards.

GOOD COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, hard wood, not pine, reduced to \$4.00. Without slats and castors, to \$3.50.

and castors, to \$3.50.

Good Washstand, with drawer and towel end, reduced to \$1.50.

Good Tin Safes, with two doors and drawer, \$5.00.

The celebrated Kentucky Double-wove Cane Seat Chairs, varnished or painted, warranted to be the strongest Chair made, at ninety-five cents apiece. Rocking Chairs, of the

These prices are no ketch-pennies, but all my goods are at the same low figure. I have on hand a large Stock of Furniture of all kinds and description, which will be sold cheaper than can be bought from anybody elsevor any other place. Come and see TOLLY and he will do you right. HE WILL NOT, OR CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

G. F. TOLLY: Depot Street, Anderson, S. C. ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

## Then Use New York Enamel Paint-Co.'s CHEMICAL PAINT

READY for use in White, and over One Hundred different Colors. Made of strictly, prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil. chemically combined, warranted Much Handsomer and Cheaper, and to last TWICE AS LONG as any other Paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on MANY THOUSAND of the finest houses in the country.

NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT COMPANY.

Prices Reduced. Sample Cards sent free. 103 Chambers Street, New York.

CONFECTIONERIES, FANCY COODS, TOYS. J. R. FANT, CONFECTIONER, - ANDERSON, S. C.,

K EEPS constantly on hand a well-selected stock of CONFECTIONERIES of all kinds, such as French and Plain Candies, Canned Goods of every description, Pickles, Jellies, Dried Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Dates, Crackers of all styles, Fruits, &c. A large selection of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Such as Toys, of every kind, Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Fine French and Bohemian Vases, Perfumes of the very best quality, Toilet Sets, Fine Silk Flowers, Musical Instruments of different kinds, Wax Dolls of every kind, from 5c. to \$7.00. I have one of Mathews' splendid pure Soda Water. Tickets will be sold cheap. In the will get them at 90c. per dozen.

J. R. FANT, East End Masonic Building.

SIMPSON & SADLER, THE CRANCERS BENSON HOUSE CORNER,

Are just receiving a large variety of

From those most reliable Seed Gardens of Rob't Buist, jr., D. M. Ferry & Co., and Johnson, Robbins & Co., at wholesale or

ALSO.

CHEMICALS

Home Made Fertilizer,

At lowest prices for Cash.

Feb 1, 1877. 29 / / WILLITE & WILLIAMS.

Anderson, S. C., DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

And TOILET ARTICLES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, And all other Articles usually kept in our

NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, at Wholesale and Retail.\_\_\_ Jan 25, 1877 .UHA2 Valuable Town Property for

Sale! I OFFER for sale Two Hundred (200) acres to, the corporate limits of the Tewn of Anderson. This property was formerly a portion of the homestead-lands of Daniel Brown, late deceased. It contains beautiful building sites, a model farm, and an abundance of good timber. Will sell all together or in proveds to suit purchasers. Apply er, or in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to the undersigned at Williamston, S. C., or

Furman University.

E. W. Brown, Anderson Court House. B. F. BROWN, Trustee.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 20, 1877. Col. J. A. Hoyt is authorized to receive money due on University Bonds, and to receipt for the same in my name. Those who may find it more convenient may call on him instead of sending their dues by mail. It is hoped that all who are in arrears will pay, at least, all interest due to January, 1877.

C. H. JUDSON, Treas.

Jan 25, 1877

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MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. H. J. WELCH wishes to inform her friends and the public generally that she is still doing Ladies' and Children's Work in the very latest style, cheaper than any one else in town, and all orders promptly executed. Give her a call before going elsewhere. Location on west side Main Street, next to railroad bridge. Jan 18, 1877

PORTABLE and STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS
- MILL GEARING MADE
WITHOUT PATTERNS.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS. The UNEQUALLED JAS, MEFFEL DOUBLES ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,

LIFE AND HEALTH Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, &c., INSURANCE COMPANY

United States of America.

Authorized Capital, - \$4,500,000, Of which \$100,000 is to be owned in each Department. PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.

F. E. DAVIDSON, President. M. G. HUDSON, Vice President. R. W. FORT, Secretary. South Carolina Department, Columbia, S. C.

Capital Stock, - - \$100,000. THOS. B. JETEE, President.
THOS. A. MCCERERY, Vice President.
H. P. GREEN, Scoretary.
McMartee & LeConte.
Attorneys, Columbia, S. C.
J. H. Evins,

Dr. B. W. Taylor, Medical Director. Security | Economy | Liberality

der thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect Policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the non-forfeiting and

B. F. MAULDIN, Jr., Agent,

DR. G. M. JONES Is/prepared to do all Rinds of Dentistry at short notice. Being in possession of all the latest improvements and best of material, can do work in the best of style. In setting and filling teeth, he is determined not to be surpassed by any. Old decayed teeth treated and made good, at very little above the price of extracting. Good teeth within the reach of all, at the present reduced prices. All work warranted. Office, adjoining T. J. Leak's residence, second door below market. Terms low for cash or barter.

MANSION HOUSE, Main Street,

I AM now prepared to furnish PINE, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER on the Blue Ridge and Air Line Railroads at Seneca City, in any quantities desired.

Mr. W. T. Reed is my agent at Anderson, who will always be found at the Lumber Yard, ready to wait on custo-

WM. J. HARBIN July 8, 1875

CHEMICALS, &c., LAMP and LAMP GOODS, Are the leading principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued. Also, Term Policies of one, three, five or seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a Paid-up Policy, or cash surrender three? BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS. &c. A Full Line of PERFUMERY

> cash surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among think-Good Agents wanted.

April 13, 1876 39 DENTISTRY.

Sept 7, 1876

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS House is now open for the reception of visitors, and every means will be employed to render guests comfortable. It is newly furnished throughout, and the table is supplied with the best the market affords. The Mansion House is located in the centre of the city, convenient to business and all principal points. Transient and permanent board at reasonable rates. Carriages in connection with the House.

R. N. LOWRANCE. R. N. LOWRANCE. Oct 19, 1876

LUMBER! LUMBER!

mers.